THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) A statement is appended. (*See* below).

(b) The State Trading Corporation have already set up three depots at Katni, Indore and Raipur.

(c) The question of supplying less quantities of rice and imported edible oil to Madhya Pradesh does not arise as the lifting of these commodities by the State Government is below the allocations made by the Central Government. Kerosene requirements of various States and Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh are assessed by allowing a 5 per cent growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, on a four-month-block basis and allocations are made accordingly. To meet the increased demand allocation of kerosene for the Winter Block (from November, 1985 to February, 1986), the Summer Block (from March to June, 1986) and the present Monsoon Block (from July to October, 1986) releases have been made after allowing a growth rate of 7 and half per cent, 7 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively. In addition, some more allocations of kerosene on ad-hoc basis have also been made to Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

(*figures in '000 Tonnes*)

	Commodity	Demand (per month)	Allocation (per month)	Offtake (per month)
1	Rice	*33·00	*25·00	*16·6
2	Imported Edible Oils .	5·17	1·24	1·04
3	Kerosene . . .	**	23·75 (Average for April to July, 1986)	22·58 (Average for April & May, 1980)

*Monthly average upto May, 1986.

**Demand from individual State/U.T. is not taken into consideration while making allocation of Kerosene to States/U.Ts. Requirement of Kerosene to States/U.Ts is made on a quarterly basis by allowing an increase of 5% on the allotment made in the corresponding quarter of the proceeding year.

Selection of site for building the Capital of Haryana

2146. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have selected any site for building the Capital for Haryana, and if so, the name of the site selected for this purpose; and

(b) what funds have been ear-marked for this purpose by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government of India has not selected any site for building the Capital for Haryana.

(b) No funds have been ear-marked for the purpose. The Venkataramiah Commission has, in its report, suggested that the Government of India may bear the cost of acquisition of land and its development, for the capital city of Haryana and also the cost of construc-

tion of Government buildings necessary for a capital, up to an amount of Rs. 200 crores. The suggestion made by the Commission will be considered at the appropriate time.

Manufacture or EPABX

†2147. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the Indian companies alongwith their foreign collaborators for manufacture of electronic private automatic branch exchanges (EPABX) and push button telephones;

(b) what is the licensed capacity and yearly production schedule of each such company, separately during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(c) what is the value of equipment import allowed to each Indian company from its foreign collaborator for setting up such units;

(d) what is the percentage of indigenous equipment which will be used initially and whether 100 per cent indigenisation is envisaged later;

(e) what is the minimum and maximum line capacity and other feature of the EPABX to be manufactured; and

(f) by when the first product is likely to reach the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AN TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in Annexures I [*See* appendix CXXXIX, Annexure No. 121 and II. [*See* appendix CXXXIX Annexure No. 122].

(d) The percentage of indigenisation in respect of EPABX (manufactured initially at the completely knocked down level) is expected to be between 12 per cent to 55 per cent depending upon the model and technology. The percentage of indigenisation is expected to go up to about 95 per cent during the final stages. This will also very marginally from model to model and technology.

The percentage of indigenisation in respect of Push Button Telephones is expected to be between 11 per cent to 43 per cent during the initial stages of production and will increase to more than 95 per cent in the final stages of production.

(e) The minimum capacity of the EPABX is 6 lines and maximum capacity is 2,000 lines as per the specifications of the Department of Telecommunications. However, some of the models can give even above 2000 lines. Some of the Models can switch both voice and data signals. The main features of the EPABX to be manufactured are given in the enclosed Statement-III. (See below) The features would vary from model to model.

(f) The first products of both EPABX and Push Button Telephone Instrunments are likely to reach the market by the end of 1986.

Statement-III

EPABX Features

* Call intercept
* Line Lock out
* Automatic busying
* Music on hold
* Flexible numbering by software
* Night service
* Privacy of calls
* Tie line facility
* Barring of tandem Jn. call
* Automatic call back
* Hot line facility
* Access to paging
* Wake up service
* Group hunting
* Emergency reporting service
* Consultation hold and transfer
* Abbreviated dialling
* Call pick up
* Executive right of way
* Call charge recording per extension
* Message Waiting Signal
* Trunk offer with Warning Tone
* Key dialling on attendent console for dialling exten.
* Key dialling on attendent console for dialling exchange (decadic) Rotary dial.

*Choice of key dialling (MF) or rotary dial

* Conference call
* Call forwarding.

†Previously Unstarred Question 1838, transferred from the 11th August 1986.